

2. Descriptions of new Fishes from the Upper Shiré River, British Central Africa, collected by Dr. Percy Rendall, and presented to the British Museum by Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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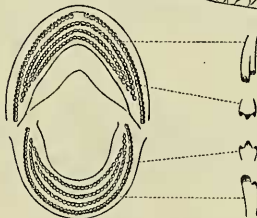
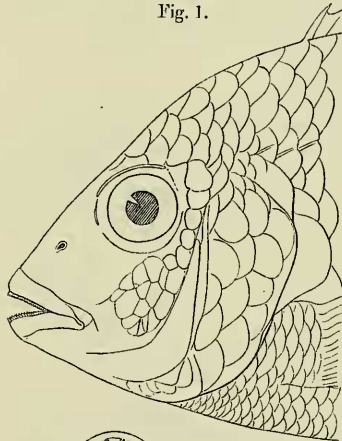
(Plate XLVII.)

The collection made by Dr. Rendall during his recent residence at Fort Johnston comprises examples of 14 species, viz.:—*Chromis mossambicus*, Ptrs., *C. kirkii*, Gthr., *C. squamipinnis*, Gthr., *Hemichromis robustus*, Gthr., *H. modestus*, Gthr., *H. livingstonii*, Gthr., *H. dimidiatus*, Gthr., *H. longiceps*, Gthr., *Labeo coubie*, Rüpp., and five that are new to science and described in this paper.

The specimens are, unfortunately, all in very bad condition.

CHROMIS RENDALLI, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Fig. 1.



Chromis rendalli.

Most nearly allied to *C. callipterus*, Gthr.¹, with which it agrees in the dentition. 22-30 teeth on each side of the outer series of the upper jaw. Depth of body $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{5}$ in total length, length of head 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times. Eye nearly equally distant from the upper lip and the gill-opening, its diameter 4 times in length of head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in interorbital width, and equal to præorbital; maxillary not extending quite to below anterior border of eye; four series of scales on the cheek below the eye; large scales on the opercle and on the interorbital region; præopercular limbs forming a right angle. Gill-rakers very short, 8 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal XVI 12-13; spines increasing in length to the last, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head. Pectoral pointed, a little longer than the head; ventrals shorter, not reaching the vent. Anal III 9-10; third spine longest, as long as middle dorsals. Caudal rounded (?). Caudal peduncle not longer than deep. Scales rough but not denticulate, 30-32 $\frac{3}{12-13}$; lat. l. $\frac{20-22}{12-15}$. Body without distinct markings; snout and a spot on the opercle blackish; dorsal fin with blackish spots and oblique bars.

Total length 220 millim.

Three specimens.

OREOCHROMIS SHIRANUS, sp. n. (Fig. 2, p. 917.)

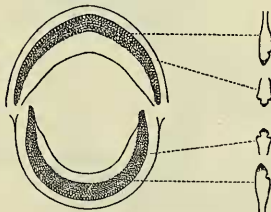
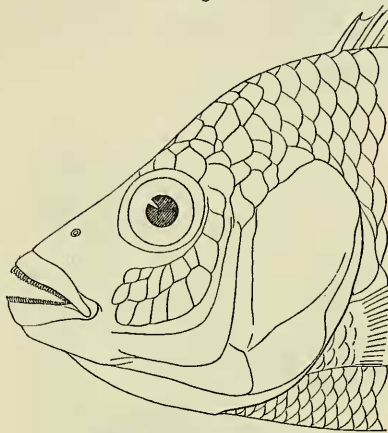
Teeth very small, in 5 to 7 series in the upper jaw, the outer with notched, bicuspid, brown crowns, the others tricuspid; 35 to 47 teeth on each side of the outer series of the upper jaw. Depth of body $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{3}{5}$ in total length, length of head 3 times. Eye equally distant from the end of the snout and the gill-opening, its diameter 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head, $1\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 times in interorbital width, and nearly equal to præorbital; maxillary not extending to below anterior border of eye; two series of scales on the cheek below the eye, lower largest; opercle scaleless; præopercular limbs forming a right angle. Gill-rakers short, 15-18 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal XVI-XVII 10-12; spines increasing in length to the last, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head or a little less. Pectoral ———? (broken); ventral reaching vent. Anal IV 9-10; fourth spine longest, as long as and stronger than middle dorsals. Caudal peduncle not longer than deep. Scales rough but not denticulate, 31-32 $\frac{3}{13}$; lat. l. $\frac{20-21}{15-16}$. Nothing can be said of the coloration, the condition of the specimens being too bad.

Total length 210 millim.

Five specimens.

¹ A comparison with the original description (P. Z. S. 1893, p. 623) is misleading in so far as the number of dorsal spines is given as 14, which is exceptional, the normal number being 15 or 16. Out of the 5 type specimens, only the one figured (from Zomba) has 14 spines; two, including the largest specimen received from the Rev. J. A. Williams, have 15 spines; the other two have 16.

Fig. 2.

*Oreochromis shiranus.*

DOCIMODUS, g. n.

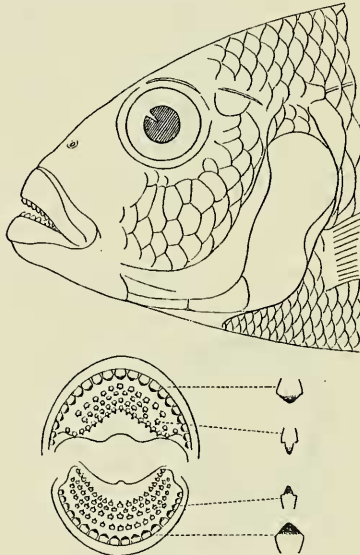
Allied to *Chromis*, but both jaws with a very broad band of teeth with compressed sharp-edged crowns; the outer teeth large, with nail-shaped entire crowns or with a very small lateral cusp, the others small and tricuspid.

DOCIMODUS JOHNSTONI, sp. n. (Fig. 3, p. 918.)

4 or 5 rows of teeth in each jaw; 10 or 11 teeth on each side of the outer series of the upper jaw; crowns brown-edged. Depth of body $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 times in total length, length of head 3 times. Eye a little nearer the gill-opening than the tip of the snout, its diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in interorbital width, and equal to præorbital; maxillary not extending to below

anterior border of eye; 3 or 4 series of scales on the cheek below the eye; opercle scaleless; præopercular limbs forming nearly a right angle. Gill-rakers short, 11 or 12 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal XVI-XVII 8-9; spines increasing in length to the fifth, which is $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Anal III 9-10; third spine longest, as long as last or penultimate dorsal, but

Fig. 3.

*Docimodus johnstoni.*

much thicker. Caudal peduncle once and a half as long as deep. Scales slightly rugose, not denticulate, $33-34 \frac{3}{10}$; lat. l. $\frac{21}{15}$. A black stripe along the posterior half of the body, between the lateral lines; soft dorsal with round dark spots.

Total length 200 millim.

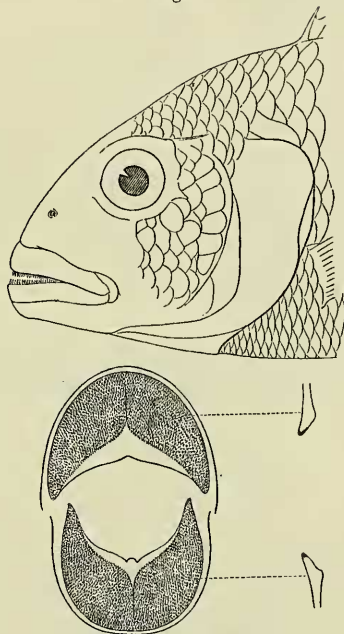
Two specimens.

COREMATODUS, g. n.

Allied to *Chromis*, but both jaws with extremely broad bands of innumerable minute club-shaped teeth with compressed oblique entire crowns.

COREMATODUS SHIRANUS, sp. n. (Fig. 4.)

Fig. 4.

*Corematodus shiranus.*

Depth of body equal to length of head, $\frac{1}{3}$ total length. Snout very broad, with steep, convex profile; eye a little nearer gill-opening than end of snout, its diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head, twice in interorbital width, and greater than depth of præorbital; maxillary extending to below anterior border of eye; cheek with 4 rows of scales below the eye; opercle and interorbital region scaleless; limbs of præopercle forming a right angle. Gill-rakers moderately long, 12 on lower part of anterior arch, last bifid. Dorsal XVI 10; spines increasing in length to the last, which is $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Anal III 8; third spine longest, as long as but thicker than middle dorsals. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as deep.

Scales slightly rugose, not denticulate, $34\frac{3}{8}$; lat. l. $\frac{20}{3}$. Body with traces of six black cross-bars.

Total length 200 millim.

A single specimen.

BARILIUS GUENTHERI, sp. n. (Plate XLVII.)

Depth of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in total length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Snout $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 times as long as the diameter of the eye, which is 5 to 6 times in length of head, and 2 to $2\frac{1}{3}$ in interorbital width; præorbital not much smaller than the eye; præmaxillary extending to below centre of eye. Gill-rakers very short, rudimentary, 8 or 9 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal I 10, not quite twice as distant from the end of the snout as from the base of the caudal fin. Anal II 18, originating below middle of dorsal, much deeper than the latter, the longest rays only a little shorter than the head. Caudal deeply forked. Scales 48–50 $\frac{10}{4}$. Silvery, with about 15 dark vertical bars; the membrane between the extremity of the last dorsal rays black.

Total length 260 millim.

Three specimens.

This fish, which equals in size the largest Indian species, *Barilius goha*, is closely allied to the West-African *Barilius* recently referred by Günther to the *Leuciscus bibie* of De Joannis.

3. On the Lizards of the Genus *Eremias*, Section *Boulengeria*.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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Since the publication of F. Lataste's paper in the 'Annali' of the Genoa Museum, in 1885—in which he did me the honour of connecting my name with a division of the large genus *Eremias*, characterized by a divided lower nasal shield, ventral shields in straight series, and strongly compressed toes—our acquaintance with these Lizards has made very great progress.

The numerous collections made within the last few years by Révoil, Ragazzi, Robecchi, Ruspoli, Bottego, Donaldson Smith, and Lort Phillips in Abyssinia, Somaliland, and Gallaland, the headquarters of the group, have added greatly to our knowledge of them, not only in showing the doubtful species and variety previously described, and which I had placed in the synonymy of *Eremias breunneri*, Peters, to be entitled to specific rank, but in bringing to light two more species, thus raising their number to five. Having lately received, through the kindness of the Marquis Doria and Dr. Gestro, large numbers of these Lizards, I have availed myself of the opportunity to recast detailed descriptions of all the species. The whole of the material I have worked from is either in the British Museum (specimens marked *) or in the Museo Civico of Genoa.